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C. Asia and the Pacific (continued)

89. In Thailand, most UNFPA-supported projects were successfully completed during 1991, the last year of the fifth UNFPA country programme. A project to analyse the population consequences of development planning and policy in Thailand provided valuable inputs into the formulation of the human resource development chapter of the Government's seventh five-year development plan (1992-1996). The sixth UNFPA country programme, which is being submitted to the Council this year for its consideration and approval, will seek to take advantage of Thailand's remarkable record in the field of population activities and its rapid economic development, by further expanding TCDC activities in Thailand, in order to benefit other countries in the region.

90. The UNFPA third country programme in Viet Nam drew to a close, recording considerable achievements in such sectors as MCH/FP, IEC and data collection, among others. UNFPA assistance helped heighten people's awareness of population issues, most notably through the convening of a National Population Conference in early 1991 and the observation of World Population Day in July. It also developed a national training strategy to introduce the new IUD (TUC 380A). A detailed analysis of the results of the 5 per cent sample of the successful 1989 census was published and became available for planners and policy makers at all levels. UNFPA fielded a PRSD mission to Viet Nam in October 1990, as a result of which the Fund is submitting a new country programme to the Council this year for its consideration and approval.

91. Regional programme. In 1991, the UNFPA regional programme for Asia and the Pacific focused mainly on providing technical and advisory backstopping services, organizing meetings and workshops, conducting training and research and disseminating population information.

92. UNFPA continued to make extensive use of regional advisory teams in support of country programme activities throughout the region. For example, in the area of MCH/FP, the regional advisory team based in the WHO/South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) played a primary advocacy role in initiating Safe Motherhood activities by disseminating information and stressing the importance of family planning not only for limiting family size but also for improving the health of mothers and children. The team provided technical backstopping for MCH/FP programmes in Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand, and organized training programmes for doctors in Bangladesh and Nepal in obstetrical functions essential to safe motherhood.

93. The MCH/FP team based in the WHO/Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) focused on developing and adopting the most appropriate technologies to be used at the primary and first-referral levels of health care. The team organized a number of seminars and workshops, including one on MCH/FP in Fiji, another on family planning management in China, and another on district-team problem solving in Malaysia. In the related sector of IEC, the WPRO team organized workshops to review nursing education in Tonga, to study production of audio-visual materials in China and to finalize family health education manuals for primary school teachers in the Solomon Islands. The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD) provided assistance to eight UNFPA-assisted projects in five countries (China, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Viet Nam). UNDP conducted a 15-day training course on interpersonal communications for senior trainers of Nepal's Regional Training Centres; organized an intensive hands-on training course in China on ways to produce less-costly IEC materials for use in support of family planning

activities at the village level; and arranged for six production staff from the National Audio Visual Centre in Viet Nam to take a three-week course in Manila on producing television messages to promote family planning.

94. The regional team of UNESCO, based in Bangkok, continued to collaborate with the WHO Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) in its efforts to help countries develop appropriate curricula and materials to address the AIDS pandemic and to train teachers in AIDS prevention. The UNESCO team undertook a total of 47 missions during 1991, providing technical assistance to Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam in such areas as population education and communication, project planning and formulation, and curriculum and training materials development.

95. Other major activities undertaken at the regional level included a training workshop in Tokyo on population, human resources and development planning, attended by 16 development planners and jointly organized by the ILO and the Nihon University Population Research Institute; a three-day workshop for senior officials on family welfare needs of women workers in Thailand; and a special workshop for 77 youth leaders in Suva, Fiji, to discuss population/family life issues as they pertain to young people.

96. During the year, the Asia and Pacific Population Programme of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) focused mainly on helping developing countries to identify common problems and emerging issues in the field of population; to develop policies and implement programmes based on a proper awareness of the magnitude, complexity and significance of those problems and to take cognizance of the need to deal with them as an integral part of the overall process of economic and social development; and to train national professionals so that the developing countries could become more self-reliant in this regard. ESCAP provided technical assistance to 19 countries, giving priority attention to least developed countries. Such assistance focused on, inter alia, improving regional cooperation; enhancing national capacity to formulate, monitor and evaluate population policies and programmes; organizing specialized training programmes to help countries address their population problems; strengthening national skills to collect, process and analyse population and statistical data and information; and disseminating population information through meetings and publications.

97. The 1990 round of population and housing censuses was a major population activity in several countries of the Pacific. The South Pacific Commission, with assistance from a UNFPA regional project, provided technical advisory assistance and backstopping to the Pacific island countries for population census activities, particularly in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. UNFPA regional support also helped to develop human resources to carry out population activities in the Pacific subregion, especially in demographic training, and to improve the technical capacity of several countries in the South Pacific. Other regional activities included training in demography for South Pacific women, in particular for women from Papua New Guinea and Fiji who were enabled to attend the Australian National University to complete postgraduate studies in demography, and a five-day regional meeting, attended by census officials and national development planners from 16 Pacific countries, to review, appraise and analyse national experiences and innovations in the planning, organization, management and implementation of the Pacific censuses.

98. The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) organized a workshop on population ageing in which several developing countries including China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand participated. The workshop provided participants with the opportunity to exchange views on such issues as the socio-economic implications of the ageing of populations; support for the elderly

in the future; the roles and contributions of the elderly in economic and social development; and health and welfare policies for the aged. JOICFP also continued its support of the Integrated Family Planning Nutrition and Parasite Control Project through which it seeks to increase family planning acceptance and continuation rates. Countries participating in the project include Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Viet Nam.

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

99. During 1991, UNFPA continued to work closely with the Governments of the region in identifying priority population needs and formulating strategies to address those needs. At the country level, the PRSD exercise continued to be the key instrument to help countries formulate national frameworks for population activities and to help UNFPA design its comprehensive multi-year programmes of assistance. During 1991, the Fund conducted three such exercises -- in Brazil, Paraguay and Peru -- using the findings and recommendations of each in formulating the proposed programmes being submitted to the Governing Council this year for its consideration and approval.

100. In Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico and the English-speaking Caribbean sub-region, UNFPA made considerable progress in formulating project activities for the respective country programmes approved by the Governing Council in 1990 and 1991. The strategies formulated emphasized extending the outreach of reproductive health and family planning information and services to those most at risk and most in need, such as adolescents and women, as well as to those in underserved geographic areas.

Maternal and child health and family planning

101. In 1991, the MCH/FP sector received approximately 51 per cent of UNFPA's assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean. A total of 43 MCH/FP projects were operational during the year, most of which were executed by WHO/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). During the year, UNFPA supported and participated in a number of activities in Bolivia designed to create awareness of important issues concerning women's health, including the role of family planning in women's health care. Such efforts have helped to change public and government perceptions of and attitudes towards population issues in general and family planning in particular. In Brazil, as the country's MCH/FP project drew to a close, UNFPA made preparations to launch a comprehensive programme that will concentrate on activities specially designed to meet the needs of those living in selected poorer states, particularly in the country's Northeast region.

102. A project in a coal mining area of Chile continued to extend comprehensive health services, including family planning and family life education, to adolescents and to women at high reproductive risk. Although the new Constitution in Colombia gives couples the right to practise family planning, a 1990 demographic and health survey showed that rural dwellers continued to have significantly higher rates of fertility than those living in urban areas. This information was used to adjust the MCH/FP project that UNFPA supports to target those groups with the highest fertility rates. In Cuba, the Government used UNFPA support to construct a factory to produce oral contraceptives. The aim is to produce enough oral pills of acceptable quality to meet 75 per cent of the country's needs for this kind of contraceptive.

103. An innovative approach to help expand family planning use and prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS was adopted in the Dominican Republic, where three of five small but specifically targeted projects became operational in 1991. The first, implemented through the National Council for Population and the Family, addresses the needs of women in urban-marginal areas, industrial free-trade zones and frontier

areas. The second, implemented through the State Sugar Council, targets workers in the sugar-cane cutting communities and their families. The third project, implemented through the Dominican Family Planning Association, specifically seeks to reach men with pertinent messages in this sensitive area. In Ecuador, three major family planning activities were ongoing in 1991. One produced operational studies on the efficiency of MCH/FP services that will be used for policy decisions; another provided training in family planning; the third concentrated on developing educational materials on MCH/FP services and on training personnel, including midwives, at central, provincial and local levels.

104. The UNFPA-supported MCH/FP project in Guatemala not only helped the new Government to formulate a national plan for mother and child health but was also instrumental in getting family planning included in the training programmes of medical staff, starting with the country's schools of nursing. In Haiti, UNFPA activities in support of the Government's MCH/FP programme suffered during the year because of the recent political instability there. The collective efforts of UNFPA and other donors did, however, help to replenish Haiti's stocks of contraceptive supplies.

105. The family planning programme in Mexico, to be implemented mainly in eight priority states, focused on elaborating targets and on developing a system to evaluate programme activities. In Nicaragua, UNFPA, with supplemental support provided by Norway through a multi-bilateral arrangement, continued to support activities to improve the quality and coverage of the maternal and child health programme, focusing primarily on strengthening local capacity to deliver MCH/FP services and on providing health and family planning education. In Paraguay, with the support of a UNFPA-assisted MCH/FP project, the Government succeeded in extending the network to provide women's health and family planning services throughout most of the country. In Peru, where the President publicly declared family planning a government priority, UNFPA provided support to strengthen the Ministry of Health's Directorate General of Family Planning to train medical and other personnel, to produce and distribute posters and other information materials on family planning methods and the availability of services, and to conduct a nationwide family planning campaign on television.

106. While attention to the needs of adolescents should normally be an integral part of MCH/FP activities, there is often a need to formulate separate activities specifically aimed at improving the reproductive health of adolescents, which is a priority concern of UNFPA's throughout the region. UNFPA, therefore, continued to support a number of activities in the region that address the needs of this important group. In the English-speaking Caribbean, for example, most of the MCH/FP activities operational in 1991 involved in-school and out-of-school youth and included peer counselling, family life education for pregnant teen-agers and parent education. Other countries undertaking specific activities in this area include Belize, which formulated a project on adolescent reproductive health and prevention of teen-age pregnancy, and Panama, which, with UNFPA assistance, continued efforts to strengthen its capacity to provide training as well as health and family planning services to adolescents.

Information, education and communication

107. During 1991, activities in the area of information, education and communication continued to gain in importance as many Governments in the region sought to promote understanding of and appreciation for population factors and their relevance to development objectives. In all, UNFPA supported 38 IEC projects throughout the region, absorbing 9.8 per cent of its resources in 1991. Moreover, many UNFPA-supported projects in other sectors included IEC components. Two major concerns of UNFPA in all such projects were to bring about a fuller understanding of family planning and to tailor IEC messages to the specific socio-

cultural environment of the target audiences. UNFPA projects in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean, among others, reflected these considerations.

108. In terms of general awareness creation, numerous activities took place, some in conjunction with the events to commemorate World Population Day on 11 July. For example, in Paraguay, the National University's Faculty of Economics conducted a course for 25 reporters and social commentators on such issues as population dynamics and women, population and development, as well as a similar course for 30 participants from the public and private sector. UNFPA also supported population education activities in the context of adult education programmes in Colombia, Mexico and Nicaragua, among others.

109. The bulk of UNFPA support to IEC activities in the region, however, continued to be directed at efforts to integrate population education into formal school programmes. Such efforts have been quite important in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay, where population education contents are increasingly being built into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. For example, in the Dominican Republic, a new project in the formal sector helped train 150 intermediate- and secondary-level teachers as trainers in adolescent sex education. Moreover, with support provided through an in-school population education project, El Salvador organized the first Central American Seminar on Population Education. The principal objectives of the seminar were to promote technical cooperation among countries in the subregion and to review a methodology to evaluate the results of population education projects. In Guatemala, the Ministry of Education now has a core staff that is trained and motivated to develop population contents for primary schools, and project activities are branching out to include population education in teacher training programmes. In Paraguay, some 800 middle-school teachers have been trained in population education, and 19,000 primary-level teachers surveyed to find out how much they know about population and related issues and how competent they are to deal with population issues in the classroom.

Demographic analysis and population and development

110. In these two areas, UNFPA allocated 26.6 per cent of its 1991 resources for the region to 23 projects in demographic analysis and 26 projects in the area of population and development. Most of the projects on population and development also include a component for demographic analysis. The United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and selected NGOs were among the organizations that provided technical backstopping and collaborated in their execution.

111. In Brazil, UNFPA supported a one-month intensive training course in demography and planning for professionals from central government planning units as well as from a number of states. UNFPA also provided assistance to help strengthen the Center for Development and Regional Planning (CEDEPLAR) of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, by defraying the costs of visiting professors and covering the participation of the Center's academic staff at professional meetings. A project at the University of Cuenca in Ecuador provided support for training in population and related issues and for a national seminar to discuss migration issues. Another project at Ecuador's National Development Council provided specialized computer training for provincial and municipal staff to enhance their access to population data for local planning purposes. In El Salvador, the National University implemented a three-month course on demographic inputs to policy formulation. In Honduras, a project at the National University to promote the analysis of socio-demographic data for use in development planning also continued to provide training for participants from Honduras and other countries of the subregion and to generate information and publications that are in great

demand. In Mexico, UNFPA continued to provide support through the National Population Council to help strengthen state population councils, in particular to help them develop a prototype methodology to prepare state population programmes.

112. The UNFPA-supported activities in demographic analysis and population policy formulation in Haiti slowed down because of political uncertainties that prevailed in the course of the year. Four English-speaking Caribbean countries (Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), however, did implement projects to facilitate the integration of population policies into socio-economic development planning. These efforts helped to strengthen the Population Units in three of the countries and to establish National Population Councils in all four countries.

Data collection

113. UNFPA also continued to support activities in demographic data collection, allocating 11.4 per cent of its resources to the region for 31 such projects. The Fund provided assistance to countries to undertake national demographic surveys in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Peru and to conduct censuses and census-related activities in Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the English-speaking Caribbean, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. For the first time in its history, Ecuador was able to process and publish the results of the census within a year of its having been held. This was attributed to the availability of adequate data-processing equipment and to the exchange of experience with other countries of the region, both of which were greatly facilitated by UNFPA support. The Fund's inputs were also of particular significance in Mexico, where UNFPA-procured microcomputer equipment helped in the timely production of quality manuals and guides and where UNFPA-supported opportunities to learn from the experiences of other countries helped improve the methodology used in the 1991 census.

114. In the English-speaking Caribbean, data collection activities accounted for a major part of the UNFPA subregional programme during the year. To facilitate project execution, UNFPA channeled its assistance through a subregional project with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The project provided technical assistance to 16 CARICOM countries, plus Belize. It also encompassed country-specific activities in Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The project produced comparable census data on and by the CARICOM countries. The project is now in its concluding phases, and the preliminary census results of several countries have already been announced.

Special groups

115. Project activities addressing the special needs of adolescents and youth and the area of women, population and development absorbed the major share of support to this sector during the year. In all, 23 projects accounting for 4.6 per cent of UNFPA resources to the region were active during the year, most of them aimed at promoting reproductive health and family planning.

116. In Colombia, the Government formulated a project to establish youth centres that would focus on educating youth about various aspects of reproductive health. Youth, especially those more at risk, were also the target of an ongoing project in Costa Rica focusing on sex education and counselling in reproductive health. Uruguay and Argentina also continued to collect information on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of youth and adolescents concerning reproduction and related issues.

117. In Brazil, UNFPA supported a project to collect information on important demographic indicators concerning women as well as on women's socio-economic conditions. In Paraguay, the Fund continued to provide assistance to the Agricultural Extension Service to train agricultural extension workers in planning and implementing small income-generating projects in rural communities and to educate community participants in family health and family planning. Similarly, in Uruguay, a government-executed pilot project aimed at enhancing the status and role of rural women through education and training in a number of areas, including reproductive health and family planning, and by improving their capacity to manage small income-generating initiatives.

118. In the latter part of 1991, UNFPA approved a project on women, population and the environment in Honduras. The project, which will create income-generating activities for poor, unwed mothers participating in reforestation projects, will give particular emphasis to education and motivation activities, addressing such concerns as environmental protection, health, gender concerns and family planning, and entrepreneurial know-how.

Regional programme

119. For most regional activities, 1991 marked the end of the four-year cycle that had begun in 1988. Activities in population dynamics and in population and development continued to account for the major portion of UNFPA regional support (42 per cent), followed by MCH/FP (21 per cent) and IEC (17 per cent).

120. Regional MCH/FP activities executed by PAHO focused on providing technical backstopping and advisory services to countries, seeking primarily to increase their technical competence and efficiency in managing MCH/FP programmes. The Fund also provided support for subregional training courses in which national programme management staff participated. UNFPA regional resources were also used to supplement the Fund's efforts at the country level in the critical area of adolescent reproductive health. The primary aim of such assistance was to develop a technical programme to guide adolescent reproductive health and family planning activities at the national level in addition to upgrading the quality of services to this target group by introducing specific educational and counselling components as part of national MCH/FP activities. In the English-speaking Caribbean, the University of the West Indies (Jamaica) continued to offer a diploma course in Community Health with an emphasis on family life education for the purpose of increasing national and subregional capacities in this area.

121. The Fund's regional projects with UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the ILO/Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) devoted most of their resources to providing technical backstopping for country projects and to meeting other requests for advisory services from the countries of the region. UNESCO also organized seminars to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences in in-school population education among professionals involved in such programmes, and continued to produce prototype materials for population education and didactic guides for teacher training, and to publish and distribute the newsletters Enlace, Reseñas, and Lecturas de Población.

122. The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) remained the most important collaborator in UNFPA regional activities in the areas of demographic analysis and of population and development during 1991. CELADE continued to provide technical assistance and to conduct applied research aimed at strengthening the capacity of countries: (a) to analyse population trends and identify their determining factors and socio-economic

consequences; (b) to make use of such analyses to facilitate the integration of demographic variables into development planning; (c) to manage and process data at the local level; and (d) to train staff in population and development so as to enable national institutions to deal more effectively with population issues. Nearly all countries in the region, including those of the English-speaking Caribbean, received assistance in these areas. In addition, CELADE, in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), collaborated as executing agency in a project to establish a socio-demographic database on displaced persons and refugees in four Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).

123. The English-speaking Caribbean countries also continued to receive technical support for activities to integrate population variables into development planning through a project for the subregion executed by ECLAC through its regional office in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. Assistance included training in how to analyse and interpret demographic data as well as in how to use such data in formulating population policies and in integrating population factors into development planning. ECLAC also organized subregional seminars on tasks related to census-taking and household surveys in order to give countries an opportunity to exchange technical know-how and learn from each other's experiences. The CARICOM subregional project mentioned in paragraph 114 was instrumental in helping the subregion's 16 small island states undertake their 1990 round of censuses.

124. A number of UNFPA regional activities were channeled through NGOs during the year. For example, in October, the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG) -- with resources made available by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) through a multi-bilateral arrangement -- organized a subregional seminar in Montevideo, Uruguay, on population, development and the quality of life. Parliamentarians from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay discussed such issues as adolescent pregnancy, sex education, migration and urbanization, and population and development. Moreover, in collaboration with the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) conducted a seminar in San José, Costa Rica, in November on the subject of women, poverty and the environment.

125. JOICFP continued its work in the region with UNFPA support. For example, it provided technical training on formulating integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control projects, including a workshop in Guatemala City for government and NGO participants from the region to exchange information and experiences on community participation and to promote the practice of family planning. This was followed by a workshop on the role of women in promoting community health. The project also produced a number of IEC materials on the subject of reproductive health and family planning.

E. Interregional programmes and projects

126. The year 1991 was the final year of the Fund's four-year (1988-1991) interregional programme cycle. In 1991, allocations for all interregional projects totalled approximately $30 million. In keeping with previous years, MCH/FP received the largest share, about $10.7 million, or 35.6 percent of the total. This was followed by population policy formulation, which accounted for approximately $6 million, or 19.8 per cent, and IEC, about $5.6 million, or 18.7 per cent. Technical advisory services in support of regional and country activities covered all programme areas and continued to play an important role in the programme cycle.

127. In 1991, the UNFPA interregional programme continued to support high-level training and research, as well as awareness creation among policy makers and opinion leaders. During the period 1988-1991, the programme had perhaps its greatest impact in the area of contraceptive research, to which the Fund allocated

approximately $20 million. The bulk of this research was conducted under the auspices of the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (WHO/HRP) and through such major NGOs as the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) and The Population Council. The interregional programme also supported a wide range of activities in the areas of IEC, population data collection and research. The Global Programme of Training in Population and Development continued in five locations (Belgium, Chile, India, the Netherlands and the Russian Federation), providing specialized training for participants from various parts of the world in integrating population factors into the development process.

128. Based on the information provided to the Council last year in documents DP/1991/29 and Add. 1, in which UNFPA summarized the achievements of the intercountry programme in the previous cycle (1988-1991) and set forth a clear agenda for the next four-year cycle, the Governing Council approved the UNFPA intercountry programme for 1992-1995 (decision 91/35 C, para.1), of which the interregional programme is a major component. Following the Council's approval, the Fund held extensive discussions with United Nations agencies and major NGOs in order to develop the project activities for the 1992-1995 programme cycle.

1. Agency-executed projects and programmes

129. WHO. During the year, UNFPA continued to support eight interregional projects with WHO. As part of the project to develop a database on maternal mortality, WHO published a comprehensive Global Factbook on Maternal Mortality providing profiles of countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The Factbook also addressed the global, regional and national dimensions of maternal mortality as well as issues related to measuring maternal mortality.

130. WHO/HRP continued to make important contributions to contraceptive research, including in its ongoing work to promote the use of the monthly injectable "Cyclofem". WHO/HRP studies also demonstrated that the T-Copper 380A IUD is effective and safe for use for a longer period than was assumed earlier.

131. As part of its ongoing work in the area of family planning technologies, WHO continued to prepare guidelines on such important subjects as contraceptive method mix, oral contraceptives, female sterilization, community-based distribution of contraceptives, and prevention and management of infertility at the primary health care level. Most of these guidelines will be distributed during 1992 and 1993. WHO also widely circulated two informative brochures on oral contraceptives and spermicides.

132. WHO conducted special training workshops in all regions on sexual and fertility behaviour among adolescents, recommending policy changes to respond to their needs. It also improved methodologies and training materials in this area, particularly those aimed at enhancing interpersonal communication skills to address issues related to adolescent sex and fertility.

133. ILO. The main focus of the UNFPA/ILO technical cooperation programme in population, human resources and development planning is to assist developing countries in systematically incorporating population elements into their development policy formulation and planning processes. During the year, the programme devoted considerable time to training activities, including: a training seminar for labour statisticians from French-speaking African countries; a national training workshop on population, human resources and development planning in Kenya; and a joint University of Michigan/ILO course in Population and Development for national programme officers from UNFPA and the ILO.

134. The ILO also provided technical backstopping for approximately 60 projects in 35 countries in the area of population and family education in the work setting. In addition to conducting a number of training activities, the ILO helped launch a new series of working papers on family welfare education. Moreover, under a major project addressing the problems of urbanization, the ILO concluded studies of eight of the world's largest cities, namely, Bombay, Cairo, Lagos, Mexico City, Nairobi, Rio de Janeiro, Seoul and Shanghai. The major findings of these studies were used to prepare a comprehensive report on urban policy and policy analysis, as well as a number of research papers on urban policy.

135. FAO. Within a project to integrate population education into programmes aimed at rural youth in low-income countries, FAO finalized a leader's guide on basic concepts of population education. The guide is being used to develop population education activities in Belize, Guatemala and Sierra Leone. Many countries in Africa have also expressed an interest in it.

136. FAO has had considerable success with the UNFPA-funded interregional project to integrate population education into agricultural extension services. FAO helped organize an interregional workshop in Morocco in November to review the findings of the project and to enable representatives from all participating countries to exchange their experiences with the respective project strategy that had been designed to address their specific needs. FAO also conducted national workshops in several countries (including Jamaica, Morocco and Thailand) to discuss countries' experiences in identifying, field-testing and developing prototypes for communicating family planning messages to selected audiences. FAO organized a regional workshop in Zimbabwe to address issues concerning the interrelationship between women, population and agricultural development, particularly in the context of Africa. In addition, FAO conducted further research on the interaction between population, the environment and sustainable development.

137. UNESCO. Preparations for the 1993 International Congress on Population Education and Development dominated UNFPA-UNESCO cooperation at the interregional level during 1991. UNESCO organized, with UNFPA financial support, five regional meetings to discuss such issues as prospective population problems, population education and the educational system, and international cooperation in population education. Over 120 specialists from some 80 countries and international organizations attended such meetings in Africa, the Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The meetings provided valuable background information for the Congress, whose objective is to produce a world strategy and a framework of action for the field of population education. The outputs from the Congress will be presented to the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994 (see paras. 292-301).

138. As a part of its regular collaboration with UNFPA, UNESCO developed a reference book for population education trainers and revised and updated an exhaustive list of available population education materials. During the year, UNESCO continued to provide technical backstopping for UNFPA-supported IEC activities in various regions.

139. The United Nations Statistical Office and UNDTCD. The United Nations Statistical Office and UNDTCD continued to implement the UNFPA project supporting the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistical Database for Microcomputers (WISTAT), which is increasingly being recognized as the standard resource for international statistics on women. WISTAT was instrumental in the preparation of The World's Women: Trends and Statistics, 1970-1990, whose publication was one of the highlights of 1991 in the area of women, population and development (see para. 199). Moreover, under a UNFPA interregional project to provide technical advisory services to developing countries, backstopping missions were undertaken to support

training in various aspects of data collection and analysis and to help with evaluations of programmes with components dealing with demographic statistics. The United Nations also organized a series of interregional workshops during the programme cycle to help develop methodologies for designing and maintaining user-oriented census databases. The 1991 workshop was hosted by the Central Statistics Office of Zimbabwe. Thus far, a total of 31 countries have attended the workshops.

140. United Nations Population Division. The Population Division developed a software training package to accompany its manual on practical techniques for integrating population variables into development planning. It also concluded a project on the global assessment of national population policies, producing case studies for selected countries in all regions. The Population Division conducted research on such important topics as the dynamics of contraceptive use and the impact of changes in reproductive behaviour on child survival.

2. NGO-executed projects

141. In 1991, the Fund continued to support activities conducted by numerous NGOs, including The Population Council, the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology/Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PIACT/PATH), the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), The World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), JOICFP, the Population Crisis Committee, and The Population Institute, among others.

142. The Population Council. With UNFPA funding, The Population Council developed the Databank System for microcomputers combining the United Nations medium-variant projections contained in World population prospects: 1990 with family planning data compiled by the Council. The Databank System is expected to be widely used for training and for policy development.

143. The Population Council, through the International Committee for Contraceptive Research, continued its efforts to develop and introduce new and innovative contraceptives, focusing on second-generation NORPLANT contraceptive implants capable of providing effective protection for up to five years from a single implant. The Population Council has been instrumental in promoting acceptance of NORPLANT, which by 1991 was being used in 46 countries. As part of its efforts to ensure the safe and effective introduction of NORPLANT, the Council made use of the TCDC approach during 1991 to provide training for physicians from Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania in the Dominican Republic and for physicians from Bolivia in Chile.

144. IPPF. During the year, the IPPF organized workshops in Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka as part of its innovative adolescent reproductive health programme. A primary aim of the programme is to develop a network of NGOs at the international and national levels to promote activities in the area of adolescent reproductive health. In 1991, UNFPA continued to support the IPPF/IUCN quarterly publication Earth Watch, which focused on the population and environmental crises facing many countries in Africa. Earth Watch also contained a number of articles looking specifically at environmental action plans and family planning strategies, as well as at the effects of environmental degradation on health in the context of rapid population growth in cities.

145. IUSSP. With UNFPA's support, IUSSP organized a Seminar on Measurement and Interdisciplinary Approaches for Child Mortality, Morbidity and Health Care, which was held in Cairo, Egypt, in November.

IUSSP also examined the fertility transition in sub-Saharan Africa, at a meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, placing special emphasis on family structures, gender attitudes and the status of women. In addition, IUSSP published scholarly research on such issues as urbanization, as well as the proceedings of a seminar on fertility transition in Latin America, held in April 1990.

146. CICRED. In the context of a UNFPA-supported project, CICRED, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Division and the International Institute on Aging in Malta, published several monographs on the socio-demographic impact of ageing. Moreover, CICRED's multilingual population thesaurus, already published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, will soon be available in Arabic. In its effort to disseminate knowledge among national research centres, CICRED continued to provide abstracts of articles published in 80 population reviews around the world. During the course of the year, CICRED also organized a meeting on Population and Environment in Louvain, Belgium, and a meeting in Quito, Ecuador, to compile a regional directory of national research centres in Latin America.

147. PATH. Under arrangements with UNFPA, PATH continued to respond to requests from developing countries to provide technical backstopping on contraceptive and reproductive health products as well as to advise UNFPA on technical issues in this area. At UNFPA's request, in 1991 PATH prepared a background paper on contraceptive requirements for the year 2000. As part of the activities supported under the UNFPA interregional programme, PATH carried out a technical/financial review of a project proposal to produce oral contraceptives in Algeria; re-examined the feasibility of producing contraceptives locally in Bangladesh; examined ways to improve quality control in the production of the T-Copper 380A IUDs in India; and conducted technical and financial pre-feasibility studies of condom products in Turkey.

148. Other NGOs. During 1991, numerous NGOs carried out important activities under the UNFPA interregional programme. For example, JOICFP continued to support integrated projects for family planning and public health, with specific focus on parasite control, and to enhance its activities to disseminate information on family planning. Moreover, Family Care International organized workshops and other activities addressing Safe Motherhood; the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) provided training for women on health and family planning management; and Harvard Law School prepared the Annual Review of Population Law.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY AREA

A. Family planning

In 1991, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $93.7 million or 44.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to expenditures of $77.5 million or 46.0 per cent in 1990. During the period 1969-1991, UNFPA assistance in this area reached $972 million or 45.7 per cent of total assistance.

1. UNFPA programme activities

149. During 1991, UNFPA provided $93.7 million in support of over 500 country and intercountry projects in response to country programme and project needs for MCH/FP. Nearly half (46 per cent) went to support MCH/FP activities in the Asia and Pacific region and 25 per cent to activities in sub-Saharan Africa. The remaining amount went to activities in the other two regions as well as the Fund's interregional programme.

150. Follow-up activities to the year-long global study of contraceptive requirements and demand for contraceptive commodities in developing countries in the 1990s figured prominently in the Fund's work in the MCH/FP sector during 1991. UNFPA convened numerous expert group meetings during the year and submitted a detailed report on the findings and recommendations of the study to the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth session in June (see document DP/1991/34). Further information regarding these activities can be found beginning with paragraph 162.

151. During the year, UNFPA continued to provide technical assistance to develop MCH/FP training programmes at all levels for all types of trainees. The Fund undertook missions to Laval University, the University of Montreal and the Tunis Centre of International Family Planning Training in order to review the suitability of the curricula and training methodology for UNFPA programme needs. In collaboration with the Université Libre de Bruxelles, UNFPA helped design a family planning training manual, covering both clinical techniques and programme management. The manual is being translated into French and is expected to be ready for distribution by early 1992.

152. In 1991, UNFPA assistance focused on improving the quality and accessibility of family planning services, enhancing the integration of family planning with maternal and child health services, improving and developing contraceptive technologies, strengthening MCH/FP management information and logistics systems, and addressing the special needs of adolescents in terms of their reproductive health. To maximize the effectiveness of activities in this area and to develop and strengthen country programmes through PRSD and sectoral review exercises, UNFPA fielded technical missions to several countries, including Burundi, Djibouti, El Salvador, Nepal, Pakistan and Zimbabwe.

153. UNFPA also continued to support efforts to develop and improve contraceptive technologies and to monitor the safety, effectiveness and acceptability of contraceptives, by providing assistance to WHO/HRP to carry out research activities; to The Population Council to introduce NORPLANT sub-dermal contraceptive implants in 12 countries; to the International Organization for Chemical Science in Development (IOCD) to conduct work in innovative contraceptive techniques; and to PIACT/PATH to provide technical assistance in the manufacture of contraceptives in China, India and Viet Nam.

154. As part of its efforts to update information regarding its support for activities aimed at preventing AIDS (see also paras. 216-220), UNFPA sent an inquiry to all field offices. An AIDS update incorporating the field offices' replies will be issued early in 1992. UNFPA provided assistance to WHO to produce guidelines for MCH/FP programme managers on AIDS prevention. Volume I addressed AIDS and family planning; volume II, AIDS and maternal and child health. WHO distributed these guidelines to all field offices as well as to all interested multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental agencies. UNFPA also provided support to WHO to develop technical guidelines and manuals on contraceptives and to further develop strategies for improving the reproductive health of adolescents.

155. UNFPA continued to give strong support to the Safe Motherhood initiative during 1991, providing assistance for a wide range of activities (e.g., advocacy, research, training) and services. The Fund provided support to organize conferences and workshops, to produce brochures and audio-visual materials and to carry out other related activities (e.g., MCH/FP training, nutrition improvement activities, operational research) within the framework of national MCH/FP programmes. In addition, UNFPA supported a number of global-level activities in collaboration with WHO, primarily to conduct research and collect data in order to better define levels and patterns of maternal mortality and morbidity.

156. As a follow-up to the Fund's 1989 diagnostic exercise of management information systems (MIS) for MCH/FP services, developed in collaboration with ESCAP, UNFPA published a report on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes in the 1990s. It is based on the discussions of a regional seminar that took place in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, in 1990. In addition, with the help of a consultant from the United States Bureau of Census, the Fund is completing a draft report on MIS in support of MCH/FP programmes. The findings and recommendations of the report will serve as the basis for formulating a framework to guide UNFPA support in this area.

157. In keeping with the increased emphasis on interagency collaboration, UNFPA supported, sponsored and participated in a number of interagency meetings during 1991. These included, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Sub-Committee on Nutrition (ACC/SCN) from 25 February to 1 March, which was preceded by a successful symposium on "Nutrition and Population" hosted by UNFPA. The symposium produced a statement that was agreed upon by both the ACC/SCN and UNFPA. UNFPA continued to participate in joint meetings with WHO and UNICEF, a product of which was a joint statement on the role of traditional birth attendants (TBAs). This statement will provide valuable guidance to UNFPA in formulating programmes and projects on community-based services. The three organizations are currently reviewing a brochure on MCH/FP programmes, written in a popular style, and are preparing joint statements on breastfeeding and on HIV/AIDS.

158. In order to improve and facilitate the entry and retrieval of data on advisers used in its programmes, UNFPA modified the consultants roster it maintains and installed a new database in the Fund's computer network. The Fund organized training sessions for UNFPA staff in data entry and retrieval.

159. Efforts to expand and update the Directory of Training Courses in MCH/FP, 1992-1993, started in July 1991, and it is expected that the third edition of the Directory will be ready by early 1992. The new edition of the Directory will provide information on all aspects of training: clinical; managerial; family planning information, education and communication; family planning research; and training of trainers. The mailing list of more than 3,000 covers a large number of institutions around the world, including Governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs, various types of population libraries, medical and public health schools, UNFPA field and headquarters staff and other interested organizations.

160. Finally, during the year, in addition to the various documents and reports mentioned above, the Fund provided technical information support and disseminated selected publications, technical notes, scientific reports and technical guidelines to its field offices, to local programme staff in charge of project execution, and to local health authorities. Certain publications on subjects such as family planning methods, the Safe Motherhood initiative and TBAs have also been translated into French and Spanish.

2. The global initiative on contraceptive requirements and logistics management

161. In response to Governing Council decision 89/46 I, paragraph 22, UNFPA undertook a study to estimate contraceptive requirements throughout the developing world in the 1990s. Working closely with selected developing countries, other United Nations organizations, bilateral agencies, and NGOs, the Fund designed a methodology to determine and project contraceptive needs. In the course of the study, UNFPA convened four expert group meetings, at which the study's objectives, methodology, initial findings and preliminary conclusions were discussed.

162. The findings of the study were discussed at the Consultative Meeting on Contraceptive Requirements and Demand for Contraceptive Commodities in Developing Countries in the 1990s, which took place at United Nations headquarters on 25-26 February 1991. Following the recommendations of this meeting, UNFPA, in close association with The Rockefeller Foundation, The Population Council and other organizations, undertook efforts to prepare more detailed estimates of contraceptive requirements in 17 selected countries and to explore such areas as programme needs to ensure the effective and coordinated procurement, maintenance and distribution of contraceptive commodities, options for local production, and future resource needs.

163. A further meeting of the Consultative Group held in New York on 31 May 1991 agreed, inter alia, on the need to carry out a number of in-depth country studies on contraceptive requirements and logistics management, with the full agreement and cooperation of appropriate authorities in the Governments concerned. The Group proposed the following 12 countries for study over the next three years: Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

164. In June 1991, the Governing Council, after reviewing the Report of the Executive Director on contraceptive requirements and demand for contraceptive commodities in developing countries in the 1990s (document DP/1991/34), requested UNFPA, inter alia, to "develop and refine, at the request of the countries concerned, country-specific estimates for contraceptive needs", and to submit as part of the Executive Director's annual report a progress report on the implementation of the Council's requests as set forth in paragraphs 5-10 of decision 91/35 A.

165. Following the decision of the Governing Council and the recommendations of the 31 May 1991 Follow-up Consultative Meeting, a small working group (composed of representatives from USAID, the World Bank, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Population Council, IPPF, WHO and UNFPA) met twice at UNFPA headquarters in New York (on 16 September and 13 December) to initiate action on the country-specific studies. After a full discussion, the Working Group selected, subject to government approval, Nepal, Pakistan and Zimbabwe as the three countries to be studied during 1992.

166. The Working Group emphasized that given the complex nature of the proposed country-specific studies it was necessary to establish a three-member team to plan, coordinate and manage the studies. It was agreed that this unit (composed of two professionals and one support staff person) should be based at UNFPA headquarters in the Fund's Technical and Evaluation Division.

167. With this in view, UNFPA presented a proposal to The Rockefeller Foundation requesting funding for the unit; in October, the Foundation provided a grant for 1992 and 1993. The remaining funds required are currently being sought from other outside sources.

168. In the meantime, the Governments of Nepal, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe agreed to have the studies undertaken during 1992. Moreover, the Government of India expressed interest in having an in-depth study as early as possible. The Working Group has, in addition, prepared a draft protocol for the studies and will be preparing a booklet on contraceptive procurement.

B. Information, education and communication

UNFPA assistance for activities in this sector in 1991 totalled $37.8 million or 17.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $28.6 million or 16.9 per cent of expenditures in 1990. During the period 1969-1991, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $291.1 million or 13.7 per cent of the total.

169. UNFPA continued to provide assistance during 1991 to activities aimed at consolidating population education in formal school systems and at extending population education to selected groups in the nonformal sector such as parents, illiterate adults, and workers, among others. The Fund also stepped up its efforts to gain a better understanding of the complex interrelationship between IEC interventions and the process of attitudinal change.

170. The highly successful experiences of two African countries (Benin and Nigeria) in integrating population and family life concepts into the curricula of their regular school systems provided useful lessons for such activities in other countries. Both of these countries selected high-level governmental agencies to implement the activities and adopted easy-to-understand core messages relevant to the situation in their respective countries. Both countries also conducted well-orchestrated information campaigns involving all major media, including radio, television and newspapers. Each worked closely with the Ministry of Education to ensure that population education materials fit well into the general education curriculum, and each chose, and subsequently trained, highly respected senior teachers to teach the courses, thereby giving the new subject visibility and credibility.

171. The population education programmes in Colombia and Honduras also made considerable progress during the year, going beyond the initial stages of creating awareness among government officials and community leaders and of training a core technical staff to the stage of actually teaching population education in selected pilot schools. The programmes in both countries also started to establish a system to collect information on programme coverage, as well as on the impact of the programme on the knowledge and behaviour of community members and teachers.

172. In addition to promoting population education activities in formal school systems, UNFPA also used various channels to reach a wider audience, supporting projects in Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines and Senegal to integrate family life education into the educational programmes of national cooperatives, workers' unions and adult literacy courses, among others. The Fund also supported training in interpersonal communications, specially targeting four distinct groups in cooperatives and the workplace: unmarried young girls, 15-20 years old; married women, 20-35 years old; women over 40 years old; and men, 30-40 years old.

173. Socio-cultural research was conducted as an integral part of the design and planning of the training materials used to reach these groups. Results of these studies indicated that while most of those interviewed wanted more children for both economical and socio-cultural reasons, they generally accepted the idea of birth-spacing as an important element in improving the health of both mothers and children. The training materials designed, therefore, focused on birth-spacing as a way to develop healthy children who could help the family, rather than on the health and demographic benefits of having fewer children. In Egypt and Senegal, it was found that the message of delaying the second pregnancy was more acceptable to women than the message of delaying the first pregnancy.

174. UNFPA field personnel, working closely with national support teams, also organized training for leaders of cooperatives and factories to familiarize them with basic communication techniques and basic concepts of population education, as well as to guide them in assessing the family planning needs of cooperative members and factory workers. The success of such efforts depended on how well those leaders were able to use this training to motivate the cooperative members and factory workers to practise family planning. The Fund also made use of workers' unions in Egypt, India and Indonesia to open up special clinics combining service delivery with training activities.

175. Parent education was another area receiving more attention in 1991, as UNFPA supported projects in Burundi, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Panama, Venezuela and Viet Nam to educate parents in reproductive health and human sexuality. The Fund provided assistance to develop training manuals to help parents become important sources of information for their children in these areas. The Margaret Sanger Center provided technical assistance through its Parent Education Programme.

176. To increase community participation, recognized as a vital element in successful family planning programmes, UNFPA helped organize plays and festivals in several countries with the aim of gaining the confidence and support of local leaders and community members. For example, in India, the State Resource Centre of Mysore organized performances of street plays in over 500 places throughout the district of Dakshina Kannada. Two women's groups joined in the performance teams. The Centre also put up exhibitions at the "Dasara" Hindu Festival involving 150 girls and boys who distributed population education and literacy materials to the 800,000 or so people who attended the festival from all over the country.

177. In the area of adolescent reproductive health, UNFPA-assisted programmes have started to shift direction from a traditional approach focused on family life education to a more innovative one combining education and services for adolescents. In several countries, for example, teams of young volunteers stage plays on themes dealing with adolescent sexual problems, while youth coordinators and peer counsellors provide back-up services at youth centres. The use of youth clubs to provide community-based services for young people is being tested in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia, where club members are being trained to lead discussions and engage in role playing on responsible parenthood.

178. Another innovative approach funded by UNFPA in 1991 to reach young people with population messages involved organizing a highly successful painting competition to engage young minds in critically analysing the impact of population growth on such issues as the quality of life, the availability of food, pollution of the environment and depletion of natural resources, both in terms of survival and in terms of development. As a result, children in such countries as Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia and Viet Nam vividly and graphically expressed what they really thought and felt about a topic so critical to their futures.

179. As part of its ongoing efforts to gain a better understanding of the process of behavioural change, during 1991 UNFPA explored different approaches to communication, including promising new approaches to audience research. One significant activity in this area was a roundtable discussion in Rome concerning the progress of a UNFPA/UNESCO project to develop an integrated approach to development communication. Participants agreed that while agencies and organizations generally shared a common vocabulary, different organizations often attached different meanings to the same words (e.g., social marketing, community participation). This not only gave rise to confusion but also hindered productive collaboration at the country level.

180. An equally important activity in this area was a presentation at UNFPA headquarters by the Academy for Educational Development on promising approaches to audience research that had been used in designing IEC interventions. The key element in successful communications programmes, according to the presentation, was how those in the target audience felt about the behaviour being encouraged and the benefits they could derive from it. But research alone was not enough; it had to be combined with action. Different approaches had to be pilot-tested on a small scale, and the audience's responses had to be monitored and fed back into subsequent interventions. Moreover, in order to increase the effectiveness of limited resources, issues had to be selected with care and messages tailored to specific segments of target groups.

C. Basic data collection

In 1991, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $18.9 million or 8.9 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $17.1 million or 10.1 per cent of expenditures in 1990. During the period 1969-1991, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $266.7 million or 12.6 per cent of total assistance.

181. UNFPA continued to provide a significant level of assistance during the year to strengthen developing countries' self-reliance in population data collection and analysis. UNFPA's activities in this area were in full accord with the recommendations of the Amsterdam Declaration of 1989, which recognized the critical role played by the timely collection, analysis and dissemination of reliable population data in the formulation and implementation of sound population policies and programmes in the developing world.

182. The Fund continued to support efforts to develop cost-effective sampling techniques and analytical procedures to address problems with statistical estimation and to improve civil registration and vital statistics systems. The Fund drew upon the expertise of such leading entities in the field as the United Nations and its regional commissions, the International Statistical Institute and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics. The Fund also continued its support to enhance coordination and collaboration with partner United Nations agencies, in particular UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO and WHO, as well as with such NGOs as The Population Council and Family Health International.

183. UNFPA continued its collaborative intercensus training programme for sub-Saharan African nationals in the use of sampling techniques, census cartography and computer data processing. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provided assistance for the programme through a trust fund arrangement, and the United Nations, ECA, Statistics Canada of Ottawa and the Demography Department at the University of Montreal provided technical support. Another collaborative endeavour in the area of population, data collection and analysis, the PAPCHILD survey programme covering the Gulf States and six other countries in the Arab region, jointly launched by UNFPA and AGFUND, continued to produce notable survey findings for selected Gulf countries.

184. UNFPA encouraged and supported efforts to design gender-sensitive census and survey questionnaires in order to ensure that adequate, disaggregated information on women could be collected, processed, analysed and disseminated. Also, UNFPA activities at the country level aimed at further consolidating the integration of statistics from various sources and improving linkages between censuses and intercensal household surveys and civil registration systems.

185. In 1991, UNFPA allocated $14.5 million in support of the 1991 round of population censuses (approximately half of which went to projects in Africa), $2.3 million to conduct population sample surveys through country projects (roughly three quarters of which went in equal portions to Africa and the Arab States

and Europe), and $2 million in support of projects to establish or strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems. This assistance covered such areas as technical advisory services, equipment and training.

186. UNFPA assistance has helped both to produce population data and improve national capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate processed population information on a timely basis. Undoubtedly, this enhanced national capacity will facilitate the coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance in the area of basic data collection and analysis. UNFPA expects that the 1990-1991 rounds of population and housing censuses will produce improved population databases, which ultimately will facilitate the integration of population factors in the development planning processes at the country level and the formulation and implementation of sound population policies and programmes in the 1990s and beyond.

D. Utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning

In 1991, UNFPA assistance to (a) population policy, research and training totalled $23.4 million or 11.0 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $18.9 million or 11.2 per cent of expenditures in 1990; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes totalled $18.7 million or 8.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $14.8 million or 8.8 per cent of expenditures in 1990; and (c) implementation of population policies totalled $0.15 million or 0.01 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $0.81 million or 0.01 per cent of expenditures in 1990. During the period 1969-1991, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled: (a) population policies, research and training $228.9 million or 10.8 per cent of total assistance; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, $139.6 million or 6.6 per cent of total assistance; and (c) implementation of policies, $10.3 million or 0.50 per cent of total assistance.

187. UNFPA's assistance in this area seeks to strengthen national technical capacities to undertake research and analysis, and to set up the institutional arrangements required to formulate and implement population policies as an integral part of socio-economic development planning. In its efforts to strengthen national capacities to formulate and implement medium-to-long-term strategies for comprehensive and effective population policies and programmes supportive of overall national development goals, UNFPA has found PRSD missions to be extremely useful. The Fund supported work undertaken on the various aspects of demography and the interrelationship between population and development at the interregional, regional and country levels.

188. As part of its continuing efforts to enhance the integration of population factors into development plans and programmes, UNFPA-funded research focused on the interrelationship between socio-economic development and population variables; the interrelationship between population, the environment, resources and development; and appropriate population policies under different socio-cultural contexts. UNFPA also supported discussions between and among developed and developing countries on the causes and consequences of international migration and refugee movements. Comprehensive research on the implications of these migratory movements, for both the sending and receiving countries, will be addressed through UNFPA-assisted regional and interregional activities.

189. UNFPA supported a wide variety of training activities at the regional and subregional levels to help increase awareness and create technical know-how at the country level. Evaluations of these efforts have shown that they had a positive and direct impact on facilitating policy formulation activities at the country level. The Fund also provided assistance for a variety of policy analyses and research activities at the national,

regional and interregional levels. The policy analysis and research undertaken at the regional and interregional levels sought to clarify concepts and develop methodological techniques. The research undertaken at the country level was oriented more towards operations and programmes.

190. In 1991, UNFPA-funded policy analysis and research at the interregional level, carried out by the United Nations, FAO, the ILO, The Population Council and the IOM, focused on the interrelationship between socio-economic development and population variables; population and rural development; the demographic consequences of development projects; and the integration of population factors into development planning. UNFPA made the necessary arrangements to participate in the World Bank's Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) programme, seconding a Professional staff member to join the SDA team at the World Bank. The primary aim of this initiative is to emphasize the importance of integrating the population dimension into structural adjustment programmes at the country level. Similar initiatives are also under way with the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

191. The training of personnel in demographic analysis and in integrating population factors into development planning was an important target of UNFPA assistance during the year. Activities in this area included the organization of seminars, workshops, and courses at training centres as well as the granting of selected fellowships. The Global Programme of Training in Population and Development continued at its international centres: the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium; the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India; the Institute for Social Studies, the Hague, the Netherlands; and the Training Programme on Population and Development, Moscow, the Russian Federation. However, arrangements have been initiated to relocate the training centres in population development planning from Belgium and the Netherlands to developing countries.

E. Women, population and development

In 1991, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $9.6 million or 4.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $5.7 million or 3.4 per cent of expenditures in 1990. During the period 1969-1991, UNFPA assistance in this area reached $34.5 million or 1.6 per cent of total assistance.

192. Report to the Governing Council. In June 1991, based on a status report on the implementation strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development (document DP/1991/32), the Governing Council approved the extension of the Fund's strategy for another four years, covering the period 1991-1994 (decision 91/35A, para. 4). The UNFPA report focused on developments during the final two years of the strategy that had been endorsed by the Council for 1987-1990. It found that the strategy had increased awareness among the Fund's staff of the vital linkage between ameliorating the status of women and sustaining development initiatives. In its overall assessment, the report concluded that the strategy had had a markedly positive impact on UNFPA's capacity to deal with issues concerning women, population and development. In particular, considerable progress had been made in raising awareness of gender issues, developing effective advocacy, enhancing collaboration with other United Nations organizations and increasing programme expenditures in the area of women, population and development.

193. Based on the experience of the first four years of the strategy, the Executive Director recommended that the Fund continue to pursue this strategy vigorously during the coming four years, giving special emphasis to the following components: (a) the design of comprehensive training programmes aimed at strengthening the Fund's ability to put women, population and development programming on a firmer operational footing;

(b) the development of a comprehensive reporting mechanism to ensure more effective monitoring of the implementation of the strategy; (c) the improvement of the technical dimension of assistance to women, population and development programming; and (d) the strengthening of links with local NGOs to enhance the role of women at the grass-roots level and give them greater visibility in the development process.

194. Meeting of Advisory Panel. The third meeting of the UNFPA External Advisory Panel on Women, Population and Development was held in New York on 13-14 February 1991. Established in 1986 as part of the effort to ensure the integration of women into all UNFPA-funded population programmes, the 12-member Advisory Panel held its first meeting in 1987 and its second in 1989. UNFPA informed the Advisory Panel of the new initiatives that the Fund had embarked on since the 1989 meeting and provided it with an overview of UNFPA's directions for the 1990s. A special feature of the 1991 meeting was the emphasis on discussion of substantive matters as they related to women, such as the role of women in MCH/FP programmes; the critical linkages between women, population and the environment; the importance of micro-enterprises in improving the status of women; the important role of grass-roots organizations in promoting women's issues and enabling women to play a more active role in the development process; and the critical need for appropriate staff training in the area of women, population and development. The Panel's recommendations were incorporated into the UNFPA report to the Governing Council on future directions for the women, population and development strategy. The Panel was impressed with the progress that UNFPA had made in the area of women, population and development, particularly its success in achieving 41 per cent representation of women in the Professional category.

195. Collaboration. The Fund collaborated closely with various United Nations entities in 1991. For example, UNFPA participated in several meetings and conferences, including the ad hoc interagency meetings on women and on the International Year of the Family (IYF), both held in Vienna following the meeting of the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. It also participated in the FAO Interagency Consultation on Statistics and Databases on Gender in Agriculture and Rural Development and in the regional consultations for Africa and Asia, as well as the international consultation organized by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women. The Executive Director of UNFPA represented the United Nations system at a panel discussion arranged by the United Nations on the occasion of International Women's Day and gave the keynote address.

196. As in 1990, UNFPA served as the chair for the JCGP subgroup on women in development, which carried out activities during the year in accordance with the work plan approved by the JCGP. As part of its programme of work, the subgroup organized a women-in-development training workshop in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in October 1991, for high-level staff of JCGP member organizations posted in 11 francophone Africa countries and their government counterparts. The subgroup also published and distributed a report entitled Women and Structural Adjustment: Operational Implications for Member Organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy.

197. UNFPA provided inputs into various reports on women and development prepared by different entities within the United Nations system. For example, it provided information on women, population and development to the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation for its 1991 report which included a chapter on women in development, both as a mainstream activity and as a specific activity of the United Nations system. It also gave its input to the Division for the Advancement of Women (United Nations Office at Vienna -- UNOV) for inclusion in the 1990-1991 biennial report of the Secretary-Generalon Monitoring the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

198. In the area of environment, UNFPA and UNICEF co-funded the symposium, "Women and Children First", organized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The symposium closely examined the impact of poverty and environmental degradation on women and children and assessed the real and potential contribution of women and children to sustainable development. The report of the symposium and the implications for developing strategies towards UNCED Agenda 21 (which will serve as a blueprint for action into the twenty-first century) will be presented to the Fourth UNCED Preparatory Committee for consideration. The symposium was also intended to mobilize women and children to participate in the UNCED process, and to generate public awareness of the 1992 Conference and its follow-up.

199. In June, The World's Women: Trends and Statistics, 1970-1990 was issued. This publication is the most comprehensive and authoritative analysis available of global indicators on the status of women. It is the result of collaboration between the United Nations Statistical Office, UNFPA, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNOV.

200. Programming and project work. Good progress was made during 1991 in implementing a number of UNFPA intercountry projects in the area of women, population and development that had been launched in 1990. For example, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) carried out a major UNFPA-approved research project, conducting case studies in Kenya, Malaysia and Mexico to study the effect of environmental degradation on women's work and their health status. Another important research project implemented during the year was that dealing with Family Structure, Female Headship and Poverty in Developing Countries, which is being funded jointly by UNFPA, The Ford Foundation and The Population Council. Two country case studies, one in Ghana and one in the Philippines, have been completed, as have two comparative studies on female headship of families. The latter were completed and presented at the Demographic Health Survey World Conference in Washington, D.C., in August. Two policy papers were issued at the end of the year, and a third will be issued in 1992, when the third case study on Jamaica is completed.

201. In the area of women's health, substantial progress has been made under two projects that will be completed by early 1992. One is a project being executed by the Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDoS) which is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the National Committees of the Inter-African Committee for Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (IAC) in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Gambia and Sudan. Under this project, AIDoS has provided training for trainers at the ILO Training Centre in Turin in how to design and develop multi-media training materials for use in information campaigns in the four countries. Training packages have been completed and reproduced for use by the four national teams.

202. WHO is executing the second women's health project, the objective of which is to provide women's organizations with a better understanding of the interrelationship between women's health and the practice of family planning, as well as of that between women's health and their social and economic status. The aim of the project is to increase the effectiveness of women's organizations in MCH/FP programmes. WHO has provided training to leaders of women's organizations through interregional and regional workshops. Activities are also under way to prepare, test and disseminate appropriate training materials.

203. Training in women, population and development was provided through two interregional projects, one implemented by the University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia and the other by the Netherlands Royal Tropical

Institute. Participants included UNFPA field staff, both international and national, and government and NGO staff involved in women, population and development programmes in their respective countries.

204. Publications and documents. As part of its efforts to disseminate information and in order to improve the technical capacity of staff to address women, population and development issues, UNFPA issued a number of publications and documents in 1991. In response to a broad-based demand for "practical tools" to assist in programming the women's perspective into all aspects of UNFPA's work, the Fund issued Incorporating Women into Population and Development: Knowing Why, Knowing How. This publication addresses each of the Fund's work programme areas in terms of identifying how women can be more actively involved in programme activities per se, and how the women's perspective can be effectively integrated into all stages and outputs of a project. The monograph also includes a brief overview of the Gender Analysis Framework for project design, a glossary of basic concepts and a bibliography of basic women-in-development references. Incorporating Women into Population and Development has been translated into French and Spanish and reprinted in English in response to the high demand for it. The publication is being used both within the United Nations system and outside it. As part of its strategy to strengthen the technical dimension of women, population and development programming at UNFPA, the Fund issued a brief report on "Women and micro-enterprises", as well as a report on "Women, population and development". The latter report summarizes the proceedings of the third meeting of the UNFPA External Advisory Panel on Women, Population and Development, held in February 1991. It has been distributed to all UNFPA Country Directors, members of the Fund's working group on women, population and development, as well as to Advisory Panel members.